LINCOLN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Governor Authorizes the Organization of Rock County.

SOME INSURANCE STATISTICS

Prof. Howard's New Historical Work -A Democrat Pays an Election Wager-Supreme Court Matters.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BER,)

1039 P STREET, LINCOLN, Nov. 24 The governor authorized the organization of Rock county to-day by proclamation. An election will be held Monday, December 24, to elect county officers and to decide upon the county seat. This is in accordance with the expressed will of a majority of the voters of Brown county (from which the new county is formed) at the late general election, the north boundary being the Niobrara river. The county cierk of Brown county is ordered to post the proper notices calling for the election and to make the official canvass when the vote has been cast. It is also ordered that the vote be taken at the old polling places. The governor's proclamation defines the boundary lines and states that the necessary petition has been received requesting the order of the state's chief executive.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NEBRASKA One of the desks in the office of the auditor of public accounts was piled high with insurance documents to-day. They were mostly blanks and annual statements of the different companies doing business in the state. Mr. Charles B. Alley, the insurance clerk, gives the statement of the number of combanies in the state as follows: Fire insurance companies, 114; mutual fire, 1; live stock, 1; mis-cellaneous, 6; life 32; secret benevolent societies, 15; total, 169. The statement of all

companies must be in by February 1.

SUPHEME COURT SEWS.

The following persons were admitted to practice: Mary B. Bryan, Winona S. Sawyer, Wilmer B. Comstock, William O. Cromwell, G. H. Grubb, H. T. Conley. State ex rel. Roberson vs Chase County:

The following cases were continued: Smith vs Boyer; Red Willow County vs C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; State ex rel. Frontier Co. vs Kelly; Cambridge Milling Co. vs Anguish.
The following cases were submitted: Van Buskirk vs Indermill; Britton vs Boyer; Olds Wagon Works vs Benedict, Motion.
The Missouri Pacific Ry, Co vs Lewis.
Error from the district court of Lancaster

WAGERS WON AND PAID. A crowd, variously estimated from two election bet. During the campaign Faul-haber and Theodore Herrn entered into an agreement that in the event of Harrison's election he would publicly saw a cord of wood, vice versa with Herrn. The wager was paid in the good old-fashioned way Louie was watched by a throng that acted as though they never saw a man handle a "saw and buck" before. But he got there just the same, to the great amusement of the crowd. Horn selected a cord of hard, dry wood, but merciful brother democrats "spelled" Louic and he got through with his task but little the worse for the exercise. Constable Al Beach had a bogus warrant run on him while at work, but the crowd entered into the spirit of the affair and rescued him from the grip of the

Another amusing wager was paid on the corner of Eleventh and P streets. An un-fortunate democrat climbed a telegraph pole and shouted, "Hurrah for Harrison," thus paying a wager he had made with a winning

PROP. HOWARD'S NEW WORK George E. Howard, professor of the state universty, will shortly put the manuscript of the historical work. "An Introduction to Local Constitutional History," into the hands of the printer. The work will be published under the auspices of John Hopkin's university, and it promises to be a credit to the institution he represents, the state and to volumes. The first will consider the "Evolu tion of the Township," and the second the "Evolution of the City and the Local Magis tracies." No one acquainted with the genius and ability of Prof. Howard will doubt for minute but what his first literary effort wil not only give him a name but fame. fact that it will be given the world from John Hopkin's university is a guarantee that it will prove beyond the ordinary. Each vol ume will contain about 500 octavo pages. The first volume will be ready for the publi about the first of January and the second

The work is novel in conception and plan It not only bears the stamp of genius but originality. It will carefully trace the rise of English institutions in our own country stitutional history and will contribute toward placing it where it properly belongs—on a level with the history of the national consti-tution. Each institution is traced through every place of development, from its prototype to its present form in Ne and other states of the west. The materia is drawn from the ancient codes and chron icles, the town, colonial and court records, the laws and archives of the various state and territories, and the entire mass of liter ature connected with the subject." Th Publication will do honor to its gifted author.

GOVERNOR THAYER WENT TO Plattsmouth to day and will spend Sunday with friends in that city, Harry P. Barrett, of the Omaha Herald, went to Seward to-day. He will return however, in time to write his usual Sunday

letter from this place. Jacob Hitchcock was fined \$1.00 and cost by Judge Smeling this morning for assault ing O. I. Sprague. Hitchcock gave Sprague a good whipping, and judging from the size of the line he pretty nearly deserved it.

In Tue Beg Lincoln letter this morning charge was made against the board of publi ands and buildings hardly warranted. board has been eminently fair in all dealings with Contractor Lanham. The raise was not made upon Lanham's bid as stated, but the walks around the four streets were not provided for in the original improvement considerations, and an added expense of \$8,000, about that sum, was made instead of 220,000. But this in no way effects Lanham's

loose work on his contract, which is pre-

Mrs. Mary Jane McGee brought sui against Saloon-keepers Noonan and Maloney, yesterday evening in the county court, charging them with ther husband liquors, until intox, when he received injuries from which he has since been an invalid, and a portion of the time an inmate of the insune asylum, This has all taken place within the current year. She asks damages to the amount of

\$1,00 and the costs of the suit.

The Condon and Spellman families, West Lincoln, are having grim war. Mr. Spell man had two of the Condon boys arrested yesterday, charged with rotten-egging his house, and the case was brought before Jus-tice Snelling, but a change of venue was taken to Justice Franklin's court, three miles into the country. None of the justices here would do. In West Lincoln Mr. Spell-man was afraid of his cause, and here Mrs. Condon was fearful that she would suffer at the hands of a prejudiced court. The case will be fought on the 30th.

St. Agnes Church Fair. The general committee for the fair to be given by the congregation of St. Agnes Roman Catholic church in Rowley's hall, December 10 to 19, consists of Messrs. James P. Mahoney, Thomas Hoctor, Thomas Flaherty, Henry McKendry, George Parks, Thomas Donahue, John H. Burke, Peter J. Corrigan, Joseph J. Breen, Thomas Dowling, Peter McCaffery and John J. O'Rourke. amusement committee will be ap

pointed Sunday forenoon.

A gold headed cane will be voted for for the most popular city official. A banner will be contested for between division No. 1, A. O. H. of Omaha and No. 2 of South Omaha. A gold watch will be given to the most popular unmarried lady. A paper will be published every morning, containing all fair news and the programme for each night samuel P. Brigham has been appointed editor. The paper will be called The Fair Visitor.

Distant Signals for Railroads. Mr. George W. Blodget, the well-known electrician of the Boston & Albany rallroad, has the following remarks on the Mud Run disaster, in the Railroad Gazette:

Ignorance of the law cannot be pleaded in a court of justice as a bar to the punishment of violations thereof. nor does it in any way diminish the gravity of the offense-indeed, it may even aggravate it in some cases—unles it can be shown that the guilty party has diligently used all the means in his power to ascertain what he ought to do but without avail. Public sentiment will usually sustain the view that a man has no right to what may put himself or others in jeopardy, without first finding out whether the proposed action may safely be taken. We carry this reasoning into the physical world, and de-mand that men who use its forces shall know the laws which govern them, and that they to whom the transportation of human lives is entrusted shall know how to guard them safely. May we not judge the management of a business by this principle, and apply the same rea-

soning to the Mud Run accident? The Lehigh Valley road is located in central and thickly settled region. It has abundant resources and skilled and ntelligent officials, to whom the most modern ideas and appliances for increasing the safety of railroad operation are, or may be, well known; all the wisdom which the large and varied experience of other railroads has acquired is accessible to it: it also has abundant opportunity to make experiments of its own. May we not, then, fairly hold the management of this road responsible for the consequences if they have neglected to use in a place like that, where this accident occurred, any device of reasonable cost, which may prevent such a catastrophe? There are such devices; they have been in use for many years, on railroads doing a arge freight and passenger business. and it has been shown beyond a reasonable doubt that when officials do not in you say of the block system) "expect impossible things," they add very mater ially to the safety of trains. I refer to automatic signals. Here was a place and a set of circumstances where. anywhere in the world, intelligent prodence would dictate their use. A station hidden

from view of approaching trains until they are close upon it; a signal which is relied upon to hold back trains from coming to (going beyond) the Reversed and remended. Opinion station, located, not where it ought to be, at a distance sufficient to admit of stopping a fast train before reaching the station, should the signal show hundred to three hundred persons, gathered at the corner of Ninth and O streets this danger, but at or near the end of the morning to witness Louis Faulhauber pay his station platform (as a matter of fact this signal was not used at all on this occasion) trainmen, some of whom at least appear to have been unfamiliar with the duties they were selected to do, and not in the physical condition in which they should have been to do the best work of which they were capable, and running under orders not so explicit as to leave no room for doubt or misinterretation. Is it a matter for surprise that an accident resulted? Yet it might have been very easily prevented. Less than \$500 would have provided an utomatic signal at a safe distance from the station, and less than \$100 would maintain it for a year. How many such might have been put up and kept in order for the sum this accident will cost, to say nothing of the fear-ful loss of life? Have the officials of this road any ground on which to stand in explanation of the reason why they have not adopted something of the kind They are not new and untried devices. A large number of roads have them in use, and some have equipped their whole line. They are not intended as a substitute for watchfulness and vigilance, but they are a valuable addition to these safeguards in the operation of railroad. The great expense of the block system is often urged as a reason for its not being mere generally adopted and this argument is doubtless often sound; but no road running many passengers (or even freight) trains can afford to take the risk of such an accident as as this, when the road may be made so much safer at so small an expense. It is easy to see now that the trainmen, or the operator, or some

> be wished that the lesson may not go unheeded. The Helmet of Death.

other person or persons, did not take

proper precautions against accident;

bat while attempting to place the re-

sponsibility where it belongs, we should

I think, not lose right of the fact that

the failure to provide automatic protec-

tion for this station was a remote cause

of the disaster. It is most fervently to

New York World: The November meeting of the Medico-Legal society at the Buckingham hotel was unusually interesting, as the prizes for successful essays were awarded, and the report of the committee appointed to devise the best means of killing criminals by electricity was read.

the last meeting of the society a committee was appointed, in view of the new law doing away with hanging after January 1, to report the best method of putting the law into effect The committee was composed of Dr. Frederick Peterson, late of the state insane asylum at Poughkeepsie; Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, R. Ogden Doremus and Dr. Frank H. Ingram, formerly assistant superintendent of the Blackwell's

Island insane asvium. In the report which the committee read a full account of the many experiments made on animals was given After an interesting account of the effect of electric currents on the human brain, the report goes on to say:

"After mature deliberation we recommend that the death current be administered to the criminal in the following manner: A stout table covered with rubber cloth and having holes along its borders for binding, or a strong chair should be procured. The prisoner, lying on his back or sitting, should be irmly bound upon this table or in the chair. One electrode should be so inserted into the table or into the back of the chair that it will impinge upon the spine, between the shoulders, head should be secured by means of a sort of helmet fastened to the table or back of the chair, and to this helmet the other pole should be so joined as to press firmly with its end upon the top of the head. We think a chair is pre-ferable to a table. The rheophores can be led off to the dynamo through

the floor, or to another room, and the instrument for closing the circuit can be attached to the wall. The electrodes should be of metal, not over an inch in diameter, somewhat oval in shape, and covered with a thick layer of sponge or chamois skin. The poles and the skin and hair at the point of contnet should be thoroughly wet with warm water The hair should be cut short. A dynamo generating as electro-motive at least 3,000 volts should be employed. Either a continuous or alter nating current should be used, but pref

erably the latter. The current should be allowed to pass for thirty seconds. It has been intended to have a discussion following the reading of the report, but on motion of Mr. Clark Bell the president, discussion was postponed until the December meeting, when it was announced that Mr. Henry Guy Carleton would read a paper on the same

subject. Drs. Hanchett & Hanchett 323 S. 15th.

THE BATTLE BEGINS TO RAGE

Politics Getting Very Interesting in All the Wards.

How He Would Get Ahead of Hugh Murphy and His Henchmen-Republican Candidates Who Will Contest.

ONE MAN'S ORIGINAL SCHEME.

Local Politics. There is not a man who ever aspired for office, ever knew what office meant, ever ran for the same, ever made a 100x100 prom ise to a single-inch-keeping that is not up in arms. Still the election is only for nine aldermen, numerically small and not Jay Gouldish in salary. All the wards have scores of candidates and the taxpayers, who wear spectacles of sense, do not seem to take the right glimpse of the future. The fact is, the Omalia political world is excited, and before the December election comes off there will undoubtedly be fun. It is the first December election the city ever had. New York City, during the early Tweed regime, had the same. Thereby hangs a tale.

A prominent politician remarked to a reporter:
"I don't like too many elections, too many candidates nor too short terms of important

offices. I suppose that the charter made this December election for Omaha municipal offices for the reason that the 'graders' would have folded their tents like the Arab in the Christmas month and as silently stolen away. The good sun that always shines on Nebraska seems to have been democratically propitious this year, and the 'graders' have not folded their tents, so look out for wheeled-scrapers at the caucuses. If I were in the legislature I would have municipal primaries and election days named during the stormlest weather, regardless of the zodiac. If old zodiac can't beat Hugh Murphy and Charley Fanning, then I will go back to New York and get a place on the aqueduct." "It seems that there is a feeling among democrats in the city to call no more primaries, but appoint three leading contractors, two democratic and the other 'half ways' and let them name

the nominees. I think this would a good The fact is, there is a great deal of truth in some things this gentleman said, as a tour of all the wards in the city showed. The general expression in every ward was:
"There is no use of our going to the primaries, for we will be outvoted every time
by outsiders. We must have a stringent pri-

of outsiders. We must have a stringent primary election law."

At all events the battle is waging hotly,
The First ward is in fever heat.
At a democratic caucus the other night
Thomas Lawry, present councilman, carried the day. the day. The opposition claim that it was done by "wheel scraper" business. The friends of his opponent, Thomas Ring, manager of the Westberg Ice Co., an old and well honored citizen, says that things were not square and that athey will meet Lowry in battle array at the primaries. The ward is largely democratic but still, owing to the dissatisfaction, such men as Peter Ryan, W. A. Keliey, Charles Hanley, John Mathieson and Frank Bandhauser are willing to take

their chances on the republican ticket.

In the Second the present incumbent,
Frank Kaspar, has the lead so far, although W. W. Scott, who will probably be the demo-cratic nominee, is well in the race. He has been connected with the Lee-Fried-Andreeson company for years and has quite a fol-lowing. There seems to be a contest be tween the northwest and the southwest por-tions of this ward. A meeting was held at the corner of Twenty-first and Pierce last night to express opinions on the matter, but very little of importance was done. The bloody Third still holds its name. There

will be a big fight in this ward at the prima-ries. Pat Ford, who has claimed to be boss for years says that he wants to be conneil for years says that he wants to be council-man again so as to give him prestige for sheriff, for which office he intends to run next year. He says he will get there. On the other hand, Ed. Rothery has been put forward. His friends are so confident, however, that he will down Pat that the contest will be a remarkably tight one in Omaha ward politics. Several prominent business say that Ford has had enough of the cipal pic, and a man who never held office never aspired for any, and really does no want it, should get a show. Mr. Rothery seems to have a good show for winning. Ed

Leeder is looking for the republican plum.

In the Fourth, the residence of Mr. Bechel, president of the council, there will be a big fight. The contest is between him and Major Wheeler. Friday evening a meeting was held by some republicans and the latter named as a candidate. Mr. Bechel's friends claim it was only a "family gathering," and that when the primaries come off the present councilman will be away on top. Mr. Beche himself states that he will enter the arenu and has very little fear of being beaten. The democrats in this ward are lacking candidates. Judge Beneke was named but he

positively refuses to run.

The Fifth, that formerly furnished lively political news, seems rather silent this year in the way of wards, but in number of can-didates it is "all right." The republicans offer George W. Holbrook, Joe Redman, Charles Cheney and Thomas Cummings, ex-marshal of the city. Thomas Dailey, expresident of the council, is the prominent democratic candidate, and will probably carry off the nominational candidacy

In the Sixth, Councilman Manville is op-posed by Harry Gilmore, the popular Missouri Pacific railway man. The Seventh ward republicans put forward the name of George Chaffee, while the democrats meet him with such a phalank as the

followingg Ab Wagner, George Dennis, Dan Burr and Theodore Gallagher. The Eighth is very much excited. There are candidates and candidates. On the republican side are named James Black, A. M. Kitchen, W. W. Keyser, Aaron Hoel, W. I. Baker and Albert Saunders, The democrats in the ward come to the front with the irrepressible Jim Stephens and A. M. Wolff. Jim says he will

get there with a tally-ho coach. The Ninth is in quite a quandary. There seems to be a contest between the northern and southern portion of the ward regardless The republicans of the south side have the majority by about two hundred votes, nevertheless the north side thinks there should be some rights for them. A meeting of the citizens of the northern portion of the ward was called at Hertzman's hall, on Friday, to select a candidate for councilman and W. A. L. Gibbon, a prominent democrat, was selected over G. S. Benawa, a republican. It is supposed that he democratic party in the Ninth will endorse Mr. Gibbon. Charles J. Johnson may be the republican nominee. Four other re-publican candidates of the Ninth have withdrawn in favor of Edgar P. Davis, and pub-licly endorse him as a good man for the place. The contest promises to be hot in

very respet, no matter who is in the field. They Will Contest.

The following republican candidates for the egislature will contest the result of the last election: William Mulhall, P. J. Williams, Daniel Condon, George M. O'Brien and Henry Estabrook, candidates for the lower house, and E. P. Savage, for the senate. The matter has been worked up by the re-publican county central committee, assisted by able advisers and attorneys. The contests will be made on the ground of the alleged illegal conduct of the judges and clerks of election in several wards, bribery and malconduct of the board of canvassers. Colonel Savage further charges that idiots and insane persons were voted in the second precinct of the Seventh ward.

Deputy Sheriff Houck has served notices on the contestees. Colonel Savage will contest the seat of J. T. Paulsen, while the democratic members of the house who are brought into this controversy are J. B. Fenno, William Nevey, J. McMillau, W. A. Gardner, F. R. Morrissey and Adam Snyder Of course the case will come up before the legislature, and the deposition of witnesses is now being taken here. J. B. Furay, who was a member of the canvassing board, made an affidavit as to the irregularities and has forwarded it to the speaker of the next house (whoever he may be) at Lincoln. In all events some democratic fur will probably

Ninth Ward Republicans The democrats of the Ninth ward met in caucus last night and selected J. S. Lawrence as chairman, and C. J. McCoy as secretary of

the meeting. Ou motion of S. W. Smith the caucus proceeded to endorse a democrat as the nominee of the Ninth ward for alderman. The ballot resulted in favor of S. S. Felker. The Women of the West.

Belford's Magazine on "The Women of the West," of whom she finds not much is said as a class, though investigation will show them to be the strongest and best types of womanhood in the country. The fact that they are strongest and best," she says, "grows out of their surroundings and circumstances. The powerful spirit that animates the western country, and the freedom and swing of western life, urge them to the front in all the movements of adrancement that so fill this restless age. And that same restless and independent spirit makes them persevering and persistent travelers; and their powers of absorption and their keen judgment enable them to take back to their homes in the wilderness, and to disseminate through the community growing up around them all the enlightening and refining influence of travel. Thus, as the western men, who build our railroads and lay out our cities, are the pioneers of our industrial prosperity, so the women who go with these men, and who share with them the hardships of life in a log-cabin, are the pioneers of our higher civilization. 'Sometimes this log cabin is built in

a notch in the Rocky mountains, or is

set up in a clearing in a pine forest in

Washington territory, or rears its head

to break the sullen monotony of the

prairie; and these women take with

them into their rough, primitive homes

their favorite authors, their sketching-

blocks, their pianos and easels and em broidery frames. And these evidences of a higher civilization that they take with them helpand strengthem them to endure the privations and hardships that must necessarily be theirs. I know a woman who was born and reared in Michigau; she is young, beautiful and educated-nay, more, she is learned. This woman lives with her hus band and child in a log-house built against the side of her husband's sawmill, in a clearing in the heart of a Michigan forest. The logs that form the walls of her home are covered with paintings; the windows of her home are draped with rarely beautiful em-broidered tissues, all her own work, and there is not a nook or corner of her home that is not made with her own handiwork. And when her husband brings home a string of trout she can broil them and she can serve them with snowy biscuit and golden coffee and pickles and pre-serves, all delicious and all equally her handiwork. And, in addition to these manifold accomplishments, she can saddle her own horse and ride thirty! or forty miles in the saddle beside her husband when he makes his trips after lumber. And she can hit the bull's eve six times out of seven with the revolver, and she can sling her rifle over her shoulder and go after game, and she can bring it down with a keen eye and a steady hand; and there are plenty just such women in the west, and the west-ern men know where to find them.

"The woman born and reared in the west is a grand and goodly type of womanhood. She is strong and keen and comprehensive; she is full of life and grace and freedom; she is quick to feel an injury, and she is quite equal to being her own avenger. Her eve is keen and her tongue is sharp; but her heart is warm and her hand is open. She is always ready with her sympathy and prompt with her help. Her business ability and executive talent are of a very high order, as a proof of which is the fact that some of the fluest cattle ranches and most extensive and most prosperous sheep runs are owned and

"I have now in my mind woman, born in Ohio, who ten years ago, in this city of New York, was earning five or six dollars a week, with which sum she supported her mother and her father's brother, a semi-invalid old man. At the time I speak of, when this woman was about nineteen years of age, she obtained, after much difficulty and delay, a grant of a quarter section of government land, to which her dead father had become entitled through his services in the rebellion. This land was located in Oregon. She sent her old uncle out to take up the land and she pinched and saved and sent to him from time to time, almost dollar by dollar, money with which to hire help to clear a space in the timber and to put up a log-house. As soon as this poor shelter was provided for them she took her mother and went out and lived on her land. As she could, from time to time, she bought stock, and so she crept on step by step, until now she has good home and barn, and last year she cleared from the sale of stock had raised, and from the sale of her crops, several thousand dollars. what this woman has done hundreds of women are doing every year. And if many of these women have not much education, their sons and daughters will have. And it is well with a land that breeds such women, and it is well with the men of the land who have such mothers."

Bold Ben's Attire. New York World: In front of the Broadway entrance to the Victoria hotel an afternoon or two ago sauntered a segment of the 4 o'clock crowd of men who have come uptown by that hour chafed rather than fatigued by the exactions of a business day lasting only from 10:30 to 3 o'clock. To their astonshed gaze there appeared from that entrance the most peculiar looking pair of people seen for a long time on the great promenade of New York first and biggest of the pair a large stooping figure, whose gray locks hung ilmost down to his broad and massive shoulders. Over them reasily a fine, soft black crushed longitudinally down hat. the middle and rising gracefully in the brim on either side of a brain-pan no man has ever questioned the capacity of. A handsomely-cut, blush-black broadcloth Prince Albert coat of the smoothest texture hung easily over a frame almost gigantic in size. leather gloves, turned back at the wrist like gauntlets; covered a small pair of hands, over which ample linen cuffs displayed link-buttons of gold and cat's eves. The notable small feet, that were scarcely seen in the folds of loose gray trousers, were meatly, almost daintily, cased in pointed patent-leather shoes. This remarkable old figure, that of a man not less than seventy years old, leaned heavily on the arm of a quiet, bright-looking colored man, who has never left him night or day for tifteen years. As soon as the strong-hooked nose and heavy, drooping eyelids were seen everybody recognized Benjamin the Fall River boat for Boston.

Bernard J. Jobst, of the firm of Jobst Brothers, of this city, one of our youngest and most energetic firms of contractors, was married last Tuesday in Peoria, Ill., to Miss Emma Schertz. They will be at home after December 8 at 2543 Daveaport street.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Purvis, 2403 The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Purvis, 2402
St. Mary's avenue, was the scene of a wedding on Wednesday, the contracting parties being Hon. W. D. Owen and Mrs. Lucy Luce, both of Indiana. The room was tastily decorated with white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Owen left the same evening for Logansport, Ind., their future home.

THE BURIAL OF THE PIONEERS.

Rapid City Citizens Re-Inter the Rose Evtinge writes in the current Heroes of 1876.

IMPOSING MEMORIAL SERVICES

A Long-to-be Remembered Sunday in the Annals of the City of the Hills-Victims of the Sioux.

Dust to Dust. RAPID CITY, Nov. 15 .- [Special Cor-

respondence of THE BEE.]-Last Sun-

day will long be remembered in the an-

nals of Rapids City-the gateway to the hills. The occasion was the re-interment of the bodies of four pioneers who were killed by the Sioux Indians in August 1876, in sight of the city. These names were Captain J. W. Patterson, of Allegheny City, Pa.; Thomas E. Pendleton, of the New England manufacturing company, of Vermont; George W. Jones of Boulder, Col., and John Urquehart, Kansas City, Mo. They were buried in rough pine boxes at the time by John R. Brennan, (now mine host of the Hotel Harney) Charles N. Allen, Samuel Scott and Captain E. Le Gro, who performed again the same task last Sunday. In accordance with a resolution passed by the city council, at the suggestion of John R. Brennan, (himself a member of that body) Mayor Clark issued invitations to all citizens and especially to all the pioneers of the hills to attend the funeral ceremonies to be held at Library hall on Sunday, November 11. The day was calm, clear and beautiful, and balmy as November ever produced in any clime, it seems as though the everlasting had instructed the elements to favor the reburial of the pioneers. The hall had been the scene of many gatherings, but never had it been distinguished by such an assemblage as gathered there last Sunday. Every seat was filled ere the bell of a neighboring church ceased tolling, and on the street outside the building fully as many more were gathered that could not obtain seats within. The ceremonies that followed were both solemn and impressive. The eloquent and forceful words of the minister reached every heart, and after the conclusion came the masterly address of R. B. Hughs, editor of the Journal, who did full justice to their memory. The beautiful hymn of "Nearer My God to Thee," as rendered by Miss Bianchard, in such sweet and mellow intonation, that as the pathetic refrain re-echoed through the corriridors, many a stern heart quivered and struggled to suppress the rising tears. No relatives with tender hands and loving hearts were here twelve years ago to mourn their "taking off," the same stranger hands that consigned them tenderly to the earth, and stood guard with their rifles, again participa-ted in the last sad rites. The wilderness where they fell is now

a populous city; the music of the locomotive is now heard where then reverberated the war whoop of the wily redskin. The cultured touch of civilization outbid the sordid savage for this peerless jewel of the desert plains, and yet the price was blood, as these sad ceremonies tell, and the lonely graves that environ the Hills bear living testi-

The funeral procession moved slowly through the streets walled on each side by architectural beauty. Fully 1,500 joined in the funeral. Evergreen cemetery at length was reached, three miles below the city, where the biers with initials on the covers were lowered into the four graves. In the center of the group the city will shortly erect a fitting monument to their memory.

They also were pioneers who manned the Mayflower and formed a young republic on the Atlantic coast. They were pioneers who planted the cross on the banks of the Mississippi and buried their leader in its turbid waters. They were pioneers who floated the lone star flag from the ramparts of the Alamo and died defending it. They were pioneers who crossed the trackless plains in '49 and gave us California. pioneers who left their luxurious homes n 1858 to break the trail to Colorado. And they were pioneers, only twentysix, all told, who marched through the Sioux nation in 1874 to open the Black Hill of Dakota. All honor to the

Twelve years have elapsed since this tragedy, and behold the metamorphosis Thousands upon thousands of industrious, happy people have established homes in these beautiful valleys and table lands. Thousands upon thousands of acres, then considered sterile and worthless, have been transformed into productive gardens and grain fields of the greatest fertility. Statistics kindly furnished the writer by Hon. S. E. Forsha, of this city, show the average yield of wheat is forty bushels to the acre, and in some cases forty-five. The oat crop will average over forty-five bushels to the acre. Also, carload of cattle been shipped for to the markets date. from point the east. The four national banks, the beautiful brick blocks, the imposing structure of the school of mines, the hum of busy life noticeable on these streets attest the handieraft of an industrious people, and show Rapid City metamorphosed, as it were, in twelve years from a wilderness into the loveliest city of the hills. Not alone does the agriculturist prosper here. The mines are of easy access, for the city stands within the shadow of Harney's peak, The world is already educated through the columns of the London Times of England, and the leading mining journals of this continent, that the tin deposits of Harney Peak region alone can supply the world for centuries with that metal. When we take into consideration that this product, so essential to American industries, lies in inexhaustible veins in close proximity o this city, the result must redound to

A Minister's Remarkable Career. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. -A man, once widely known as the "Boy Preacher, of New Jersey," later a millionairs manufacturer of chemicals in New York city, and subsequently identified with Brooklyn through work in a ministerial capacity and an endeavor to erect a church at Coney Island, is now a pauper inmate of the county almshouse at Flatbush. He is Rev. Dr. David Spurgeon Perry, who May 1 will attain his eighty-ninth year. Dr. Perry's descent from affluence to poverty within the last few years is remarkable, from the fact that his own generosity is the main cause of it. His career has been one which, for a minister of the gospel, it would be hard to find equalled. The aged minister, however, ind equalled. The aged minister, however, is but temporary an immate. He has lived on and off for the past five years at No. 305 Bridge street, Brooklyn. Early last week he was taken sick with kidney trouble, and being without means, decided that the best thing he could do under the circumstances was to apply to the charity commissioners. This he did on Saturday last and was sent to the almshouse. the almshouse.

HAYDEN BROTHERS',

OFFERING TOMORROW.

Mens', Boys' and Childrens'

CLOTHING!

At less than the cost of the material we bought an immense stock of Clothing "to open" in our new building, and being delayed 30 days on account of building not being finished; we now offer them at these low prices to reduce our large stock, Men's Overcoats, \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$4.15, worth double the money.

Men's Cassimere Overcoats wool, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9.

Men's Chinchilla Worsted and Kersey Overcoats, in fine qualities, \$10, \$11 and \$12.

In our Boy's and Children's Dept. we have cut our prices so that you will be astonished. Our line contains Everything that you can ask for. Remember these goods must be sold. We have made the prices so low that you must buy.

Hayden Bros.

A Man Loose in the Kitchen.

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Bowser came home the other afternoon just in time to meet the cook going away with her bundle, and he rushed into the house to

"I suppose you've gone and done it again?

"What?"

"Abused and maltreated the girl until her sense of justice has compelled her "I hadn't anything to do with her

leaving. "Then who had? She looked heartbroken as I passed her just now."
"Did she? Poor thing! She got a etter this morning from her aunt, telling her that she had been left \$5,000 in eash, and advising her to come home and marry a man who owns three farms.

She must feel sorrowful!" "Humph! And you didn't put too much work on her?"

"Nor make her feel her position?" "No. Her position was in the parlor about half the time." "Well, it seems queer to me that so many of our girls leave. Everything will be upset now for a week, I sup-

"O, no! You can cook, you know, and you are such a sympathetic soul that you ought to be willing to go to the kitchen for a day or two. I shall depend on you, Mr. Bowser.

"O, you will? Not satisfied with driving a dozen poor souls to destruction, you want a rub at me! I wouldn't have your spirit for all the money in the He went away with that, but he was

home an hour earlier than usual, and when I inquired the cause he said: "What for? Why, the child and I have got to have something to eat haven't we, and who's to cook if I don't take hold?

"I can cook." "Mrs. Bowser, I've long felt it my duty to give you a few lessons in the cul-I have held off, hoping your inary art. pride would force you to take hold, the limit has been reached. The time has come when I must sacrifice my business to enter the kitchen and save my child from the pangs of hunger.

"Please don't. "But I will! I am driven to it. I've got a wife who can't cook the northwest end of a last year's turnip, and who can't keep a cook over a week at a time. I've put up with it too long-much too long, Mrs. Browser. I must sacrifice my dignity to preserve my child." "Shan't I help you get supper?"

"Not a help. You'd only be in the way. Just sit down in the rocker, Mrs. Bowser, put your feet on the lounge, and think what mean things you are going to say to the next girl to drive her away. When supper is ready I will call your royal Highness.' He disappeared with that.

When he reached the kitchen he took off his cuffs and coat, pushed up his sleeves, and kindled a fire. His confidence began to desert him at this point, and he seemed to be studying deeply as he filled the teakettle even full and set it to boil. I had some fresh beefsteak in the ice box, and he got it out, scratched his head in a thoughtful way, and laid it on the kitchen table. Then he went down cellar after the hatchet, wiped the head of it on his right leg. and pounded away until a good share o the steak had gone into the board. Mr. Bowser's next move was to hunt

behind the pantry door for a spider which we had never used. He carried it to the kitchen towel, gave it a wipe, and then placed it on the stove. He had beard that grease was necessary, and he put in some butter, dropped in his stoak, and soon had it sizzling. Then he started in for the biscult. got down the dishpan, filled it almost fell, and then reflected for a moment. I took advantage of the occasion to open

the door and remark: "Mr. Bowser, you needn't figure on an elaborate supper under the circumstances. Just make us a cup of tea and

we'll get along."
"Mrs. Bowser, you ought to know by this time that there is no half-way work with me." he replied, with great frigidity. "You can afford to neglect the comfort of this family, but I cannot. Please return to your novel.

Then he went abroad just as any other husband would.

ening in biscuit, and he mixed the flour with cold water, put in pepper and salt, slashed off half a pound of butter and stirred it in, and then remembered the baking powder. There was nearly a quarter of a pound in the box, and the whole of it went in.

How Mr. Bowser managed to get a grease spot botween his shoulder blade flour on his hair and baking powder in his hind pocket I don't know, but prob ably it was while he was rolling that mass out. He didn't trifle with the mixing-board, but used the spot where he had pounded the beef. I heard the mass of dough fall to the floor three different times with a dull thud, but he wasn't a bit discouraged. He got it rolled out at last, cut some biscuits with a teacup, and presently the oven door shut on the tins. He had just

forty biscuit. By this time the steak had burned black on both sides, and he set it down behind the stove and prepared the tea. To two quarts of water he used one teaspoonful. Ten minutes later he moned me to the banquet. He had the tablecloth on criss-cross, the butter on the pie plate, the cake in the cheese dish, and his beefsteak was placed in the center of the table on a pic tin.

"Anything wrong?" he asked, as I sat down. "O no! You have done splendidly." "I am aware of it. This table has never looked so homelike before." His biscuits were raw in the middle

while top and bottom were so wonderfully and fearfully made that I had to laugh. "The biscuit; you can't beat 'em. Wait till you taste one I didn't taste, but he did. I was watching him, and a look of horror came over his face at the first mouthful. He wouldn't give in, however, but crowded

a whole biscuit down and pretended to I wouldn't cat any of that steak Mr. Bowser," I said, as he eyed it sus-

"Wouldn't you? Perhaps you want it all yourself. I don't think it is properly cooked." "Well, I do! If that isn's a nice

steak, then we never had one in this He ate at least a quarter of a pound, though every morsel choked him. I offered to wash up the dishes, but he put me out of the kitchen and went ahead. He washed everything together in a flour pan, wiped them on whatever be could find loose, and it was a week pefore we got the pantry in order again. That night, after bragging of what a breakfast he was going to get, Mr. Bowser was taken with chills and solic, and when the doctor came and showed him the beef and the biscuit, he

"Mr. Bowser, if you hadn't the stomach of a shark you'd have been dead an hourago. You'd better quit this sort of nonsense, if you want to live the year out."

And as soon as we were alone Mr. Bowser turned to me with: "Don't expect me to snield you again! Your jealousy prompted you to put poison in that flour while I was down cellar! If this thing occurs again I'll send you to the gallows!"

At the democratic caucus of this ward, held last night, William Sievers, the seed man, was nominated as candidate for councilman.

The second session of the Saratoga ly-

ceum was beld last evening at the usual place with Messrs McCay, Thompson, Lit-tlefield and Craig as participators in the